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and charmingly presented as to be worthy of careful perusal by everyone interested in these far-away possessions. The Bibliographic Data accompanying each volume are carefully prepared and are useful to the investigator. The illustrations thus far consist principally of portraits, maps (including a large modern map of the islands and some facsimiles), autographs, and other interesting historical subjects.

The editorial work is in able hands. Miss Blair, it will be recalled, was chief assistant to Mr Reuben Gold Thwaites in the compilation and annotation of *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, and her experience in this work makes her eminently fitted for her part in the present task. Mr Robinson has been personally engaged in directing the researches of collaborators abroad and in visiting many of the archives. The published volumes and the list of documents promised for the subsequent ones amply attest the success which has met his efforts.

F. W. HODGE.

Tagalen und Madagassen. Von Prof. Dr RENWARD BRANDSTETTER.
Zweite Reihe, II. Luzern: Doleschal, 1902. 8°, 86 pp.

This pamphlet is one of a series devoted to investigations of the Malayo-Polynesian linguistic family. The complete study is divided into two series, as follows:

Series I.—I, Naturism in the old literary works of the Malays. II, The relation of Malagasy to Malay. III, History of Hang Tuwah, an old Malay customary romance (in German). IV, History of King Indjilal, a Bugi tale (in German). V, The foundation of Wadjo, a historic saga from southwestern Celebes (in German). VI, Borrowed words in Bugi.

Series II.—I, History of Djajalankara, a Macassar romance (in German). II, Tagal and Madagassen, a study in comparative philology for ethnographers and linguists. III, Attempt to fix the place of the southern Philippine idioms within the Malayo-Polynesian family.

It is a well-known but likewise puzzling fact that the Malay-Negro people of Madagascar all speak pure Malayo-Polynesian without any mixture of Hindu or other foreign language save a little Arabic. It follows that the movement of this brown people three thousand miles away from their kindred took place from two thousand to four thousand years ago. Doctor Brandstetter sets out in the present pamphlet to compare the Malagasy after this long parting with the Tagalog of southern Luzon.

The results of these minute and extended studies cannot all be given here. The two languages differ as the separate members of one of our American families, and if they both sprung from one mother speech the Tagal is older.

O. T. MASON.